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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: CITRUS FRUIT

LATE CROP NEWS

Satisfactory returns for February grain procurings were anticipated early in the month by the Russian Government, according to cabled advices from G. C. Haas, American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. Grain procurings during the period February 1 - 5 totaled only some 181,000 short tons or about 36,000 tons daily. The daily rate for January 16 - 31 was 38,000 tons and for January 1 - 15, 36,000 tons. The situation is said to be improving, however, especially in the Volga region.

The Argentine cereals harvest results are satisfactory, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The threshing of the 222,350,000 bushel wheat crop is almost completed. Prospects for a large corn crop are reported as favorable. No official estimates have been made as to the probable size of the crop but the acreage has been estimated at 10,650,000 acres as compared with 10,613,000 acres last year.

Production of rice in the whole of Indo-China in 1926 is estimated at 8,267,250,000 pounds, according to cabled advices from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 5.4 per cent over the 7,841,250,000 pounds produced last year and an increase of 7.5 per cent over the average production for the years 1921-1925. Indo-China is second to India in rice exporting from the Far East.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Liverpool quotations on Danish and Canadian Wiltshire sides took a slight upward turn during the week ended February 16. That change is the first break since December 15 in the steady decline of Liverpool bacon prices, which are \$3.80 to \$7.00 per 100 pounds under the levels prevailing last year. In Germany, weekly receipts of live hogs continue relatively large, with prices at Berlin about \$2.75 per 100 pounds under last year. Lard prices at Hamburg continue low, being about \$2.50 per 100 pounds under February, 1926. See page 265.

The Bradford wool market is sluggish except in fine worsted fabrics, according to a cablegram from Consul Thompson at Bradford. Prices on raw material are increasing and all prices of merino tops have advanced 2 cents per pound with a decrease in buying of tops. Machinery activity in yarn and piece goods has decreased.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

WHEAT

Winter sowings

Revised estimates have been received the past week for acreage of winter sown cereals in Algeria. The winter wheat acreage is 10.3 per cent below the final estimate for the 1926 harvest but there is still a possibility of additional sowings if the winter continues favorable. The estimate made January 15, 1926 was 4.4 per cent below the final estimate for 1926. The prospect for total North African wheat, which competes with our durum wheat, is now for a decrease from last year with acreages, as far as reported, 16 per cent below last year. As was mentioned for Algeria, however, continued seedings may be made if favorable weather prevails. Total sowings of winter wheat in all countries reporting, exclusive of Russia, are 2.6 per cent greater than in those countries last year which reported over 48 per cent of the total acreage sown to winter and spring wheat, excluding Russia and China. See table, page 259. Crop conditions are reported above average in Egypt but not so good in other parts of North Africa.

The condition of the wheat crop in Punjab, India, is reported average throughout the irrigated districts and below average in the unirrigated districts, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. A year ago the condition of the wheat crop was reported average to good. Punjab is the largest wheat producing province in India. The acreage sown to wheat this year in Punjab is 10,407,000 acres and 30,472,000 acres in all India.

Production in 1926

The wheat production estimate for 1926 in Chosen has been revised downward. The new estimate appears in the table on page 260.

Wheat movements to marketUnited States

United States exports of wheat, including flour, to February 12, have amounted to 163,500,000 bushels as compared with 68,200,000 bushels last year, and 200,600,000 in 1925. After deducting the imports from Canada since July 1, the net exports this season have been nearly 153,000,000 bushels. There has been more than three times as much wheat exported this year as last, and nearly 9,000,000 barrels of flour as compared with a little more than 6,000,000 last year.

Canada

Canadian stocks of wheat afloat and in elevators east of the Great Lakes have been greatly reduced, while the shipments from Vancouver and Prince Rupert have increased considerably since the last of January. A fair volume of ocean tonnage has been chartered for shipments to the Orient during the next two months, while considerable tonnage has been engaged for the shipment of Canadian grain from Atlantic ports.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The all-rail movement of grain from Fort William-Port Arthur since the close of the Great Lakes navigation this year has exceeded that of last year. The freer movement of grain out of the terminals is considered important this season, because it leaves space for the disposal of much "no grade damp" after it has been dried. So much grain has required drying that additional driers have had to be installed to avoid loss through the shipment of grain out of condition.

Russia

Russian exports of wheat through the Bosphorus from August 1 to February 11 have amounted to nearly 25,400,000 bushels as compared with upwards of 14,500,000 bushels last year. These exportations have remained regular all through the season.

Southern Hemisphere

Exports of wheat from Australia remain about normal, while exports from Argentine for the last week alone were almost 7,000,000 bushels, while the total exports for the season since January 1 are twice as large as those of last year, or nearly 23,400,000 compared with 12,000,000.

European market comments

European requirements during the next few months are still reported to be large, while the large crops of Australia and Argentine are being marketed freely, with an ample volume of ocean tonnage available. Ocean freight rates have varied but little during the last few weeks.

Belgium

During the 5 months July to November, 1926, the net imports of wheat, including flour, into Belgium were 15,400,000 bushels as compared with 17,700,000 for the same period in 1925. A report from Vice-Consul David McKey at Antwerp states that in July the Belgian Government, desiring to restrict importations of wheat and so diminish its unfavorable trade balance, prescribed a standard flour consisting of 55 per cent foreign flour, 25 per cent native flour, and 20 per cent rye or other cereals. A month later these regulations were revoked, and the exportation of Belgian flour was prohibited. During September and October large quantities of wheat were directed from Belgium to France, the decrease in stocks at Antwerp together with the high freight rates causing a sharp advance in price levels. In November the situation became more quiet, and the outlook for the future was considered favorable.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D
- - - - -Netherlands

Europe continues to import large quantities of wheat, as reflected by receipts at Netherlands ports and reported by the office of the American commercial attache at The Hague. However, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals, stocks in Europe remain small. Indications are that the German wheat and rye crops are smaller than was anticipated. Germany is reported as buying large quantities of wheat and rye, which would indicate that the estimates of available stocks as published by the German government were too high. Some effort is being made in Germany to have the import duty on grain and its products raised again.

Portugal

In Portugal the Government closely controls and licenses the importation and sale of foreign wheat. Bids for the furnishing of from ten to fifteen thousand tons of wheat are generally called for monthly.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat for the week ending February 11 showed no material change over the preceding week. The general average of cash wheat prices on the United States markets declined one cent from \$1.37 to \$1.36. This decline was due to a one cent drop in hard winter and soft red winter and an eight cent drop in #2 durum. Two weeks ago #2 durum was selling at \$1.71, the highest peak since January 7 as compared to \$1.57 this week. #1 dark northern spring remained unchanged. The spread between Minneapolis and Winnipeg cash prices narrowed one cent from the preceding week.

During the week ending February 15 a small decline was made in the future prices of wheat on all American markets. This decline amounted to approximately 1-1/2 cents with both May and July futures. The decline was slightly less at Winnipeg than the United States markets. On the other hand, May and July wheat futures at Liverpool advanced one and one quarter cents respectively over the preceding week. The low point of the decline of the past week occurred during the early part of the week due to timely snow falls in the winter wheat belt, an unexpected increase in the United States visible supply and increased quantities of wheat afloat for Europe. The market has been strengthened by considerable business in Canada and a reported need of rye in Germany. Foreign consumption demands remain good.

United States mill grindings and stocks

During the month of December 1926 there were 45,979,000 bushels of wheat ground into flour by mills of the United States, this being a decrease of 825,000 bushels as compared with the same month in 1925. Millings of wheat for the six months period from July to December amounted to 310,019,000 bushels in 1926, which was an increase of 14,693,000 bushels over the same period in 1925.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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WHEAT: Stocks of grain and flour held by merchant mills,
United States

| Year and item | June 30 | December 31 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <u>Bushels</u> | <u>Bushels</u> |
| 1925 | | |
| Wheat | 32,313,691 | 103,108,573 |
| Wheat flour(as wheat) | 15,744,491 | 21,546,731 |
| Total | 48,058,182 | 124,655,304 |
| 1926 | | |
| Wheat | 35,834,316 | 116,412,650 |
| Wheat flour(as wheat) | 14,672,103 | 20,379,435 |
| Total | 50,506,419 | 136,792,085 |

The above table shows that the total holdings of wheat by mills of the United States were approximately 3-1/2 million bushels greater on June 30, 1926 than on June 30, 1925, and approximately 13 million bushels greater on December 31, 1926 than the same time in 1925. Stocks of wheat flour on hand (expressed as wheat) were approximately 1 million bushels less in June and December of 1926 as compared with the same periods in 1925. Total stocks of wheat and wheat flour held by mills on December 31 amounted to approximately 12 million bushels more than the same time in 1925.

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ARGENTINE CORN GROWING CONDITIONS

The weather in Argentina continues unusually warm, but possibly too dry for the best maturing of the late corn crop. For the six weeks ending February 14 the total rainfall has been 1.5 inches against a normal of more than 4 inches. The mean temperature for the week ending February 14 was 82° or 8° above normal and the precipitation only 0.2 inch, or less than a third of normal.

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BARLEY PRODUCTION IN CHOSEN, 1926

The estimate of the 1926 barley crop in Chosen has been revised downward. See table, page 260.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FARM STOCKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Great Britain

The British Ministry of Agriculture reports greater stocks of grain, hay and straw on the farms of England and Wales on January 1, 1927, but fewer potatoes than at the beginning of 1926, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce. The estimates are as follows:

| Crop | 1926 | | 1927 | |
|----------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| | Production Bushels | Per cent of whole crop on farms, Jan. 1 | Production Bushels | Per cent of whole crop on farms, Jan. 1 |
| | | Per cent | | Per cent |
| Wheat | 19,786,567 | a/ | 39 | 20,533,353 |
| Barley | 17,733,333 | b/ | 37 | 16,100,000 |
| Oats | 47,950,000 | | 50 | 56,000,000 |
| Potatoes | 61,040,000 | | 51 | 49,280,000 |
| | | Short tons | | Short tons |
| Hay | 4,939,200 | | 62 | c/ 5,206,000 |
| Straw | 2,912,000 | -- | c/ | 3,404,800 |

a/ Lowest percentage since 1915. b/ Approximate. c/ Milder weather in November and December 1926 compared with the same months in 1925 accounts for the larger stocks of hay and straw.

Germany

The stocks of German crops in farmers' hands, with the exception of potatoes, were not reduced as much during the month ended January 15, 1927 as they were during the preceding month, according to cables from Agricultural Commissioner G. C. Haas at Berlin. The farm supply of wheat was most nearly exhausted with only 34 per cent of the crop still in farmers' hands. The oat supply was most nearly intact with 61 per cent still in farmers' hands. A table is given below showing the latest estimate of the 1926 harvest and the amount remaining in the farmers' hands November 15 and December 15, 1926 and January 15, 1927.

| Crop | 1926 Production 1,000 bushels | Amount in farmers' hands | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | November 15 1926 a/ | December 15 1926 a/ | January 15 1927 |
| | | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Wheat | 95,429 | 54 | 43 | 34 |
| Rye | 252,191 | 57 | 46 | 38 |
| Barley | 113,106 | 62 | 50 | 42 |
| Oats | 435,725 | 79 | 69 | 61 |
| Potatoes | 1,103,439 | 62 | 54 | 46 |

a/ According to data received from 95 per cent of German territory.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

Cotton production for this season in Madras, India is estimated at 317,000 bales of 478 pounds net, compared with 461,000 bales for the 1925-26 season, according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The area under cotton in Madras is estimated at 2,260,000 acres compared with 2,791,000 acres for last season. Rain has been insufficient for the cotton crop in Madras this season according to the cable. The average area under cotton in Madras during the five years ended 1923-24 was 10.4 per cent of the average area for all India for that period.

Cotton production in Punjab is now estimated at 500,400 bales of 478 pounds net and the area planted to cotton at 2,799,000 acres. Production for last season was 614,800 bales of 478 pounds net grown on 2,549,800 acres. Punjab produced on an average about 7.5 per cent of the cotton crop of all India during the five years ended 1923-24. See page 261 for summary of world production.

FLAX AND FLAXSEED

Estimates of flax area have now been received from 24 countries which in 1925 furnished 95 per cent of the estimated world total flax area. The total for these countries is only 0.7 per cent below last year total for the same countries.

Estimates of flaxseed production are now available for all important countries except India, from which no production estimate is expected until the beginning of June. Production for this season in reported countries is 7 per cent below production in the same countries in 1925. The first estimate of acreage in India as previously reported is 2,736,000 acres compared with a revised first estimate for last year of 2,776,000 acres. No word has been received as to the condition of the crop at this time.

Flax fiber production in Belgium for 1926 is estimated to be 56 per cent above last year's crop while in Poland production is about equal to 1925. The total for 11 countries is 4.5 per cent above the corresponding total for last year. No definite idea of the world crop can be formed until an estimate is available for Russia, the world's most important flax fiber producer. See page 262 for figures.

SUGAR

The usual tables summarizing sugar production appear on page 263.

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

Hogs and Pork

DANISH HOG SLAUGHTERING ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1925: According to a preliminary estimate, the slaughtering of hogs at Danish co-operative bacon factories in 1926 amounted to 3,100,000 while the private companies are supposed to have killed about 600,000, states Smor Tidende of January 7, 1927. In 1925 the cooperative killings were 3,080,000 and the total number slaughtered for export in co-operative and private factories amounted to 3,766,000.

Cattle and beef

AUSTRALIA SHIPS CHILLED BEEF: Regular shipments of chilled beef from Australia to London have been inaugurated by an Australian company, according to a report by Julian B. Foster, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. Successful trial shipments have demonstrated the practicability of the plan and six vessels will be regularly employed in the service. The company plans later to make chilled beef shipments to Japan.

Sheep and wool

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT IN STORE IN NEW ZEALAND IN DECEMBER: The number of lamb carcases slaughtered during December 1926 was 768,000 compared with 596,000 in December 1925 or an increase of almost 30 per cent according to a report of the New Zealand Meat Producers Board. The Killings of other kinds of meat were a little smaller. The number of lamb carcases in store and loaded but not departed on December 31, 1926 was 723,000 compared with 599,000 at the same date of 1925, an increase of 21 per cent. There was also a decrease in the other kinds of meat in store compared with last year. Detailed figures will be found on page 264.

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE SLIGHTLY WITH DOMESTIC

Butter was officially quoted in Copenhagen on February 17 at the equivalent of 40.0 cents per pound against 52.0 cents on 92 score in New York. The margin thus continues just equal to the tariff. With New Zealand finest in London quoted at the equivalent of 37.8 cents, the full quantity reported as expected from New Zealand by direct boat was landed in New York during the week. The direct shipment from New Zealand as reported from the branch office of the Department of Agriculture in New York comprised 15,999 boxes or approximately 896,000 pounds. Further arrivals of foreign butter in New York during the week included 500 boxes or 280,000 pounds of New Zealand from London and 100 casks or 11,200 pounds of Danish from Copenhagen. C, I, F. prices on New Zealand are reported from New York at about 40 cents, and with an advancing domestic market some small quantities are still en route from London. A detailed statement of comparative prices in domestic and European markets appears on page 265.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: The British market for American apples as reflected by the Liverpool auction of February 16 was characterized by a slow demand for stock that was not in the best of condition but an active demand and high prices for good condition fruit, according to quotations cabled by Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Practically all of the barreled stock was in unsatisfactory condition. Virginia Yellow Newtowns and New York Rhode Island Greenings were the only exceptions. The condition of the boxed varieties was good. Prices for most barreled stock in general were slightly lower because of the variable condition of much of the fruit. Prices paid for boxed apples, however, were higher.

The demand for American apples in the United Kingdom is being weakened by heavy supplies of Nova Scotian Starks, states Mr. Smith. Starks in good condition are selling at from \$4.62 to \$5.11 per barrel. Lower grade Starks are bringing from \$3.41 to \$4.38 per barrel. The demand for Pacific Northwest Pears is being weakened by the available supplies of Bartlett Pears from South Africa. The Winter Nellis brought from \$3.16 to \$3.41 per box on the Liverpool auction as against \$3.28 to \$3.65 per box last week. Florida grapefruit brought \$6.08 to \$7.30 per case as against \$7.30 to \$8.83 last week. The demand for Spanish oranges is showing some strength because of the fact that only moderate supplies are available. Fruit in good condition is bringing \$4.38 to \$5.84 per half-case of about 110 pounds.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples at the Hamburg auction on Thursday, February 17, were considerably above Liverpool levels, according to quotations cabled by Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The demand is active for all high grade fruit and supplies of all varieties are moderate. The market is undersupplied with red dessert varieties, states Mr. Smith. All barreled varieties sold steadily at from \$6.81 to \$8.27 per barrel.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT PROSPECTS, JANUARY 1: Fruit prospects in Australia for the coming season are varied, according to the Fruit World of Australia quoting the reports of the Directors of Horticulture in the different States. Apples vary from a heavy crop in West Australia to a very light, patchy crop in Victoria. Early reports from Tasmania, the most important apple producing state of Australia indicated a good crop. Late in December, however, the state fruit expert, Mr. Thomas, estimated the crop to be about a 60 per cent crop or 2,100,000 bushels, much below last season. In Victoria, the state second in importance, care will be needed in controlling codlin moth, reports the Superintendent of Horticulture. Prospects in New Zealand are good though not quite up to last year. In Western Australia all the main commercial varieties, Jonathan, Dunns, Cleopatra, Granny Smith, Rome Beauty, etc. are carrying heavy crops and the yield is estimated at 50 per cent above last year and 30 per cent above the average production. An estimate received by the Fruit World of Australia places the crop at 700,000 bushels. Early reports from New South Wales indicated a light crop. No information is available concerning the crop of South Australia.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

The pear crop is generally better than the apple crop according to latest reports. The crop in Victoria, the leading state in pear production is reported fairly up to average. New South Wales, probably second in importance reported a light yield early in December. The fruit expert for Tasmania estimated a 90 per cent crop or 250,000 bushels. In New Zealand a good average crop is expected with prospects generally good while the yield in Western Australia is only medium or 30 per cent below average. The apricot crops were generally light in Tasmania and New Zealand but were reported good in Victoria and West Australia. Plums were good in New Zealand and West Australia but were patchy in Victoria and Tasmania.

The naval orange crop of Victoria promised well but changeable weather has caused a lot of dropping of fruit and the crop is now estimated as light to normal, according to the Fruit World of Australia for January 1. Valencias and common seed types promise a heavy crop. In South Australia the navel orange of the Murray Valley is standing up as well as usual. The flowering stage is over but it is yet too early for an estimate of the crop. General opinion, however, indicates a pack of navels and common oranges above that of last season. The citrus trees of New South Wales are reported only medium in spite of a very heavy blossoming.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION: The exports of oranges from the United States show an increasing tendency. In 1926 the exports of oranges from this country were 36 per cent larger than in 1925 and the shipments promise to continue relatively large during the first part of the present year. Canada still takes the major part of the United States orange exports, but last year the exports to the United Kingdom were larger than for any preceding year. The frost damage to the Spanish orange crop will undoubtedly increase the opportunity for American oranges in the British market during the first half of 1927.

Canada is also the leading market for American grapefruit but the exports to the United Kingdom have been increasing rapidly in recent years. The British West Indies and the Union of South Africa promise to afford the principal competition for the future grapefruit market.

Lemons are not exported from the United States in important quantities and in the case of this citrus fruit it is a question of competition of the imported supplies in the domestic market. Italy is the source of the imported lemons but the shipments from that country to the United States have been considerably smaller in recent years than before the war. This decrease is to be accounted for partly by the increase in United States production, which is now somewhat in excess of normal domestic requirements, and the decrease in the production of lemons in Italy. See table on page 241.

In the foreign producing countries the outstanding features to be noted at present are: (1) The tendency toward decreasing production of lemons and oranges in Italy, (2) the serious frost damage which has occurred to the Spanish orange crop in the past two seasons, and (3) the tendency toward increasing the production of oranges and grapefruit in the Union of South Africa and Australia.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Spain

The frosts which visited the Valencia orange growing district of Spain from December 24 to 27, 1926, caused great damage to the 1926-27 crop, the greater portion of which was still on the trees, states Consul Clement S. Edwards, in a report received in the Department of Agriculture dated January 14, 1927. In addition, an unusually violent wind and rain storm broke over this region on Christmas night, uprooting many trees and causing great damage to property. The 1925-26 production of oranges in all of Spain amounted to 1,291,342 short tons of which 90 per cent was produced in the Levante or Valencia district. No estimate has been received as yet on the quality of oranges that will be available for export, but since the district in which the storm damage was suffered produces the bulk of the Spanish crop, it is believed that exports will fall considerably below the levels of the past five seasons.

The most reliable estimates state that the loss suffered in some areas of the Pevante was only 30 per cent but in other areas it was as high as 90 per cent of the crop. In order to prevent a repetition of the situation in 1925 when large quantities of damaged oranges were exported, bringing discredit to Spanish fruit in foreign markets, a royal decree was put into effect immediately after the frost, prohibiting the gathering of oranges until January 15, 1927. A second royal decree put into effect on January 7, 1927, authorized the appointment of inspectors in each of the cities of the orange producing area to prevent the shipment of damaged fruit.

At the date of the frost, nearly 2,500,000 cases of oranges had already gone into the export trade. This quantity may be considered as approximately one-fifth of the usual crop, states Consul Edwards. Exports of oranges during the past five seasons averages 9,299,233 cases annually. The shipping season begins in September and ends early in August of the following year. Approximately 95 per cent of the exports are shipped in half cases which contain 240,300 and 504 oranges, depending on the sizes of oranges preferred in different markets.

The distribution of the Spanish Orange crop is practically confined to the continent of Europe, the great bulk of the exports being shipped by water. While there have been comparatively slight variations in the total quantities exported during the past 5 seasons, there has been a tendency for larger quantities to seek a market other than the United Kingdom. Germany and the Netherlands have made outstanding gains as markets for the Spanish product. Belgium has also assumed a more important position in the trade, but there has been some decline in the quantities going to Scandinavian countries. In pre-war years, Russia was an important market for citrus products from both Italy and Spain. So far, however, there has been only a slight recovery of business in that direction.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production of oranges and lemons by principal districts, Spain,
 1923-24 and 1925-26

| District | Lemons | | Oranges | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1923-24 | 1925-26 | 1923-24 | 1925-26 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Levant a/..... | 31,668 | 52,089 | 1,519,091 | 2,268,750 |
| Eastern Andalusia. | b/ 22,623 | 45,292 | b/ 98,951 | 128,397 |
| Western Andalusia. | 1,092 | 1,661 | 132,953 | 144,666 |
| Catalonia and Balearic Isles... | 4,051 | 2,774 | 41,773 | 26,730 |
| Estremadura..... | 1,151 | 1,357 | 6,328 | 8,864 |
| Galicia..... | 409 | 500 | 758 | 812 |
| Cantabrica..... | 205 | 194 | 220 | 220 |
| Canary Islands | 816 | 764 | 1,698 | 4,407 |
| Total | 62,039 | 104,631 | 1,801,844 | 2,582,920 |

Source: Annario Estadistico de Espana, 1923-24; Commercial Attaché
 quoting Consejo Agronomico, 1925-26. a/ Includes Valencia and Murcia.

ORANGES: Exports from Spain, 1921-22 to 1925-26

| Destination | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Half cases |
| Belgium..... | 686,387 | 712,388 | 961,402 | 961,843 | 979,618 |
| United Kingdom | 5,616,342 | 5,827,569 | 5,294,463 | 6,138,239 | 5,657,868 |
| Denmark | 109,090 | 120,866 | 164,982 | 106,533 | 104,843 |
| France | 38,983 | 50,000 | 64,538 | 31,347 | 16,000 |
| Germany..... | 235,536 | 135,569 | 1,271,433 | 2,241,823 | 1,765,877 |
| Holland..... | 911,399 | 696,535 | 1,275,918 | 1,242,315 | 1,039,623 |
| Ireland..... | 174,119 | 201,338 | 156,340 | 142,564 | 106,418 |
| Norway..... | 143,833 | 172,517 | 130,600 | 194,412 | 135,066 |
| Sweden..... | 52,344 | 48,832 | 50,612 | 66,045 | 64,924 |
| Other countries | 5,230 | 2,215 | 46,990 | 32,200 | 99,837 |
| Total | 7,983,263 | 7,967,829 | 9,417,278 | 11,157,321 | 9,970,074 |

Source: Counsul Clement S Edwards, Valencia.

Note: Half cases weigh about 110 pounds each.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Italy

The production of citrus fruit in most of the important Italian provinces is on a lower level than in pre-war years. Lemons, the major part of which are produced in Sicily, constitute the principal class of Italian citrus fruit. The lemon production of Sicily as well as other important producing provinces is on a considerably lower level now than ten years ago. The production of oranges has also fallen off in recent years.

The exports of lemons from Italy have averaged considerably less in recent years than before the war. This decrease has been due largely to the falling off in exports to the United States since the United Kingdom has taken only slightly less on the average than before the war, while exports to Germany have been considerably larger during the last few years than in the pre-war period. France has also been taking more Italian lemons in recent years. In 1925 the exports of oranges from Italy were considerably larger than the pre-war average shipments largely because of the increase in the shipments to Germany.^a Very few oranges are shipped to the United Kingdom from Italy.

LEMONS: Production in six important provinces of Italy,
1914-1925^a

| Year | Sicily <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Calabria <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Campania <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Apulia <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Liguria <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Sardinia <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Total <u>1,000 pounds</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1914 | 814,600 | 31,305 | 59,745 | 16,755 | 13,889 | 4,850 | 941,144 |
| 1915 | 855,826 | 37,478 | 44,533 | 15,873 | 14,991 | 1,764 | 970,465 |
| 1916 | 1,072,758 | 39,903 | 55,556 | 16,094 | 22,046 | 3,968 | 1,210,325 |
| 1917 | 562,173 | 32,730 | 51,307 | 8,377 | 21,605 | 3,748 | 681,000 |
| 1918 | 670,639 | 44,092 | 56,658 | 8,157 | 18,078 | 4,850 | 802,474 |
| 1919 | 674,828 | 38,801 | 40,565 | 12,787 | 12,566 | 3,968 | 783,515 |
| 1920 | 638,011 | 37,699 | 41,387 | 12,125 | 13,669 | 3,968 | 747,359 |
| 1921 | 560,950 | 33,730 | 54,154 | 13,889 | 12,125 | 2,646 | 667,694 |
| 1922 | 652,341 | 39,242 | 50,926 | 16,535 | 3,307 | 1,934 | 764,335 |
| 1924 ^b / | 653,884 | 47,619 | 37,057 | 13,669 | 1,764 | 1,934 | 755,957 |
| 1925 | 643,303 | 47,173 | 30,203 | 13,889 ^{c/} | 1,543 | 1,543 | 736,115 ^{d/} |

Compiled from Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria, 1915-1926.

^a/ These provinces produced approximately 98 per cent of the total national production of citrus fruit for each of the years shown.

^b/ 1923 figures not available at present.

^c/ Province omitted in 1925.

^d/ Does not include Liguria.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

ORANGES: Production in six important provinces of Italy,
1914-1925 a/

| Year | Sicily <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Calabria <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Campania <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Apulia <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Liguria <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Sardinia <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Total <u>a/</u> <u>1,000 pounds</u> |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1914 | 432,102 | 143,079 | 134,922 | 25,573 | 5,291 | 14,109 | 755,076 |
| 1915 | 338,627 | 116,844 | 123,458 | 14,109 | 3,968 | 15,432 | 612,438 |
| 1916 | 283,512 | 100,530 | 151,015 | 14,991 | 4,409 | 11,905 | 566,362 |
| 1917 | 389,332 | 93,475 | 98,105 | 8,598 | 3,748 | 12,787 | 506,045 |
| 1918 | 348,768 | 101,412 | 145,283 | 7,275 | 2,425 | 14,109 | 619,372 |
| 1919 | 369,932 | 153,661 | 71,209 | 12,787 | 3,307 | 11,464 | 622,350 |
| 1920 | 317,903 | 147,047 | 83,775 | 11,905 | 3,968 | 12,125 | 576,723 |
| 1921 | 323,415 | 160,274 | 101,191 | 13,889 | 3,086 | 13,228 | 615,033 |
| 1922 | 317,462 | 185,186 | 124,780 | 14,991 | 3,307 | 13,669 | 659,125 |
| 1924b/ | 302,030 | 167,991 | 77,381 | 10,141 | 1,323 | 11,905 | 570,71 |
| 1925 | 327,163 | 166,668 | 66,358 | 9,921 | c/ | 12,125 | d/ 582,255 |

Compiled from Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria, 1915-1926.

a/ These provinces produced approximately 98 per cent of the total national production of citrus fruit for the years shown. b/ 1923 figures not available at present. c/ Province omitted in 1925. d/ Does not include Liguria.

MANDARINES: Production in six important provinces of Italy,
1914-1925 a/

| Year | Sicily <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Calabria <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Campania <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Apulia <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Liguria <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Sardinia <u>1,000 pounds</u> | Total <u>1,000 pounds</u> |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1914 | 29,101 | 2,866 | 22,266 | | 2,205 | 3,086 | 59,524 |
| 1915 | 40,124 | 3,748 | 19,180 | 220 | 2,866 | 1,764 | 67,902 |
| 1916 | 18,739 | 5,071 | 23,810 | 441 | 2,646 | 1,984 | 52,691 |
| 1917 | 33,951 | 3,748 | 14,330 | 441 | 2,646 | 2,205 | 57,311 |
| 1918 | 22,046 | 2,527 | 20,503 | 441 | 2,205 | 2,646 | 50,368 |
| 1919 | 26,235 | 3,748 | 12,566 | 441 | 2,425 | 2,205 | 47,620 |
| 1920 | 27,778 | 4,189 | 14,771 | 441 | 2,646 | 3,086 | 52,911 |
| 1921 | 25,794 | 4,189 | 13,889 | 441 | 1,984 | 2,425 | 48,722 |
| 1922 | 29,101 | 4,630 | 18,298 | 441 | 1,102 | 2,205 | 55,777 |
| 1924b/ | 37,478 | 8,377 | 10,362 | 220 | 661 | 2,205 | 59,303 |
| 1925 | 35,053 | 11,023 | 11,243 | c/ | | 2,205 | d/ 59,524 |

Compiled from Notizie Periodiche di statistica Agraria, 1915-1926. a/ These provinces produced approximately 98 per cent of the total national citrus fruit production. b/ 1923 figures not available. c/ Province omitted in 1925. d Does not include Apulia and Liguria.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

CITRUS FRUITS: Exports from Italy by principal countries,
average 1909-13, annual 1923-25.

| Product and country | Average 1909-13 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | boxes | boxes | boxes | boxes |
| <u>ORANGES AND MANDARINS:</u> | | | | |
| Austria..... | 1,561,980 | 240,925 | 401,720 | 591,568 |
| Czechoslovakia..... | --- | 104,388 | 134,900 | 176,892 |
| Hungary..... | --- | 1,202 | 51,890 | 215,385 |
| Yugoslavia..... | --- | 72,165 | 78,938 | 88,095 |
| France..... | 23,703 | 627,670 | 173,910 | 95,222 |
| Germany..... | 529,020 | 422,320 | 1,517,080 | 1,785,358 |
| Great Britain..... | 163,638 | c/ 62,145 | 58,850 | 52,402 |
| Russia..... | 344,558 | b/ | b/ | b/ |
| Switzerland..... | 86,493 | 293,825 | 296,502 | 260,458 |
| United States..... | 33,773 | 7,410 | 6,470 | 4,643 |
| Other countries..... | 258,135 | 201,268 | 364,688 | 333,805 |
| Total..... | 3,001,300 | 2,033,318 | 3,084,948 | 3,603,832 |
| <u>LEMONS:</u> | | | | |
| Austria..... | 1,177,972 | a/ 149,953 | 207,623 | 279,363 |
| Czechoslovakia..... | --- | 141,688 | 235,455 | 213,272 |
| Hungary..... | --- | 33,478 | 93,105 | 111,465 |
| Yugoslavia..... | --- | 70,055 | 72,395 | 92,020 |
| France..... | 76,428 | 256,295 | 295,212 | 223,862 |
| Germany..... | 849,615 | 538,642 | 999,248 | 1,393,902 |
| Great Britain..... | 1,314,020 | c/ 583,100 | 1,009,762 | 1,127,078 |
| Russia..... | 524,158 | 4,375 | 39,328 | 62,173 |
| Switzerland..... | 73,660 | 124,690 | 176,942 | 182,930 |
| Turkey in Europe..... | 155,205 | 137,752 | 111,862 | 143,820 |
| United States..... | 2,086,628 | 1,076,992 | 527,118 | 1,249,530 |
| Other countries..... | 516,115 | 407,015 | 626,585 | 847,428 |
| Total..... | 6,673,800 | 3,523,035 | 4,394,635 | 5,926,843 |

a/ Austria-Hungary.

b/ Included in "Other countries".

c/ Includes exports to Ireland.

1909-13 figures compiled from "Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia";
1923-25 from "Statistica del commercio speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione".

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

LEMONS: Exports from Italy by months, 1924 - 1926

| Date | Total | United Kingdom | Germany | United States |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| 1924 | | | | |
| January..... | 26,724 | 6,850 | 7,395 | 740 |
| February..... | 27,624 | 7,634 | 5,956 | 2,188 |
| March..... | 31,434 | 9,290 | 7,434 | 1,333 |
| April..... | 35,512 | 9,070 | 8,690 | 1,623 |
| May..... | 44,029 | 9,431 | 9,621 | 9,928 |
| June..... | 54,311 | 12,137 | 11,425 | 10,525 |
| July..... | 29,581 | 6,551 | 6,023 | 5,572 |
| August..... | 18,318 | 5,283 | 3,631 | 1,938 |
| September.... | 16,022 | 3,179 | 3,180 | 2,274 |
| October..... | 15,159 | 2,844 | 4,313 | 699 |
| November.... | 47,459 | 8,172 | 13,874 | 6,835 |
| December.... | 41,364 | 8,604 | 6,577 | 2,777 |
| Total..... | 327,537 | 89,045 | 83,119 | 46,432 |
| 1925 | | | | |
| January..... | 46,270 | 11,605 | 10,064 | 6,856 |
| February..... | 32,638 | 7,820 | 4,754 | 7,753 |
| March..... | 39,051 | 9,952 | 6,782 | 8,439 |
| April..... | 59,926 | 11,631 | 15,014 | 12,625 |
| May..... | 72,713 | 15,057 | 15,089 | 25,676 |
| June..... | 80,932 | 15,447 | 24,332 | 21,754 |
| July..... | 39,491 | 5,119 | 11,008 | 9,670 |
| August..... | 24,952 | 2,858 | 8,112 | 2,040 |
| September.... | 20,003 | 2,739 | 3,336 | 3,601 |
| October..... | 25,137 | 3,538 | 5,166 | 5,706 |
| November.... | 45,587 | 7,650 | 11,577 | 5,212 |
| December.... | 35,750 | 5,973 | 7,705 | 857 |
| Total..... | 522,653 | 99,389 | 122,919 | 110,189 |
| 1926 | | | | |
| January.... | 36,107 | 6,743 | 5,519 | 3,376 |
| February.... | 28,372 | 5,253 | 4,901 | 2,089 |
| March..... | 45,267 | 8,933 | 9,870 | 6,069 |
| April..... | 37,118 | 7,506 | 8,365 | 5,557 |
| May..... | 53,873 | 13,263 | 12,793 | 12,960 |
| June..... | 56,385 | 10,203 | 15,906 | 12,321 |
| July..... | 34,862 | 5,955 | 11,281 | 3,930 |
| August..... | 33,690 | 5,585 | 7,984 | 6,221 |
| September.... | 41,352 | 11,325 | 7,665 | 7,412 |
| October.... | 40,263 | 12,106 | 8,318 | 7,031 |

Source: "Statistica del Commercio Speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione."

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Italian exports of by-products

Italian exports of important citrus by-products have been larger since the war than before, with the exception of citrate of lime. All three of the products shown below, however, have been increasing in recent years. The United States, Great Britain, Germany and France are the leading markets. The amount of fruit devoted to by-products varies rather closely with the prevailing price of fresh fruit. High fruit prices result in fewer culls for manufacture, while lower prices increase the amount of fruit classed as culls.

CITRUS OILS, ACID AND CITRATE OF LIME: Exports from Italy by principal countries, average 1909-13, annual 1923-25.

| Product and country | Average 1909-13 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| | pounds | pounds | pounds | pounds |
| <u>CITRUS OILS:</u> | | | | |
| Austria..... | 137,545 | 8,133 | 10,498 | 7,707 |
| Czechoslovakia..... | --- | 3,929 | 11,374 | 10,392 |
| France..... | 194,078 | 385,869 | 398,373 | 437,443 |
| Germany..... | 87,816 | 148,910 | 240,504 | 232,740 |
| Great Britain..... | 293,831 | b/ 606,527 | 626,995 | 573,765 |
| Netherlands..... | 12,555 | 50,633 | 82,106 | 68,243 |
| Australia..... | 36,839 | 60,746 | 86,226 | 44,226 |
| Argentina..... | 23,159 | 50,752 | 19,138 | 18,234 |
| United States..... | 550,372 | 566,384 | 663,862 | 785,142 |
| Other countries..... | 69,881 | 153,007 | 162,912 | 202,571 |
| Total..... | 1,406,076 | 2,034,890 | 2,301,988 | 2,380,463 |
| <u>CITRIC ACID:</u> | | | | |
| France..... | 5,952 | 430,779 | 285,275 | 600,313 |
| Germany..... | 16,975 | 151,676 | 541,229 | 1,140,219 |
| Great Britain..... | 10,803 | b/ 456,573 | 528,002 | 704,149 |
| Netherlands..... | 32,628 | 89,948 | 206,130 | 417,110 |
| Argentina..... | 4,630 | 256,615 | 511,688 | 582,896 |
| United States..... | 1,764 | 662,482 | 805,781 | 754,194 |
| Other countries..... | 30,864 | 884,706 | 1,378,096 | 1,922,852 |
| Total..... | 103,616 | 2,932,779 | 4,256,201 | 6,121,735 |
| <u>CITRATE OF LIME:</u> | | | | |
| France..... | 2,758,616 | 1,656,316 | 2,009,052 | 2,265,447 |
| Germany..... | 478,839 | 404,765 | 378,309 | --- |
| Great Britain..... | 2,786,394 | b/ 2,806,456 | 3,474,670 | 4,418,018 |
| United States..... | 4,520,091 | 1,943,355 | 2,458,350 | 3,623,331 |
| Other countries..... | 1,933,434 | 220 | 2,425 | 1,323 |
| Total..... | 12,477,375 | 6,811,112 | 8,322,806 | 10,313,119 |

a/ Austria-Hungary; whole territory roughly approximated what is now Australia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. b/ Includes exports to Ireland. 1909-13 figures compiled from "Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia"; 1923-25 from "Statistica del commercio speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione".

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

France

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in France, 1914-1924

| Year | Limes (Citrons) | Lemons (Cedrats) | Mandarines | Oranges |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| 1914 | 390 | 21 | 354 | 1,014 |
| 1915 | 344 | 1,323 | 381 | 917 |
| 1916 | 621 | 1,543 | 395 | 1,213 |
| 1917 | 223 | 1,764 | 340 | 571 |
| 1918 | 240 | 183 | 562 | 1,499 |
| 1919 | 269 | 397 | 595 | 1,294 |
| 1920 | 467 | 1,014 | 728 | 1,246 |
| 1921 | 1,193 | 4,409 | 1,440 | 2,793 |
| 1922 | 1,442 | 5,511 | 1,616 | 2,619 |
| 1923 | 1,041 | 4,409 | 1,380 | 2,388 |
| 1924 | 937 | 2,646 | 392 | 2,634 |

Compiled from Statistique Agricole Annuelle, France, 1914-1924.

Algeria

CITRUS FRUIT: Area and production of oranges, mandarines, lemons, citrons, etc., in Algeria, 1921-22 and 1922-23

| Season and district | Oranges | | Mandarines | | Lemons, Citron, etc. | |
|---------------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Area | Production | Area | Production | Area | Production |
| | Acres | Pounds | Acres | Pounds | Acres | Pounds |
| 1921-22 | | | | | | |
| Alger | 5,481 | 39,412,296 | 5,063 | 53,162,606 | 1,636 | 8,786,433 |
| Oran | 2,090 | 15,146,704 | 1,171 | 9,084,275 | 353 | 2,445,342 |
| Constantine. | 1,737 | 9,116,021 | 902 | 8,973,163 | 902 | 8,127,258 |
| Total.... | 9,308 | 63,675,021 | 7,136 | 71,220,044 | 2,891 | 19,359,033 |
| 1922-23 | | | | | | |
| Alger | 5,636 | 40,649,738 | 5,199 | 57,495,307 | 1,614 | 7,535,326 |
| Oran | 2,165 | 16,437,498 | 1,174 | 9,566,641 | 257 | 2,435,201 |
| Constantine. | 2,454 | 18,046,856 | 1,443 | 14,318,436 | 1,045 | 10,689,885 |
| Total ... | 10,255 | 75,134,092 | 7,816 | 81,380,384 | 2,916 | 20,660,412 |

Compiled from Statistique Generale de l'Algérie, 1922-23.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Palestine

The 1926-27 orange crop in Palestine is estimated by the Palestine Department of Agriculture and Forests at about 2,500,000 cases as compared with 1,511,000 cases in 1925-26, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul O. S. Heizer at Jerusalem. During 1926, orange exports from Palestine represented approximately 40 per cent of the total exports of all commodities.

The orange acreage of Palestine is being increased steadily, states Consul Heizer. More than 8,000 acres of orange trees are now in full bearing. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that orange growing is the most profitable business for those farmers who have sufficient capital to purchase land for orange groves and who can afford to wait six years until the trees begin profitable bearing. The region extending along the seacoast north and south of Jaffa seems to be ideal for orange cultivation as far as climate and soil are concerned. The Jaffa orange is famous for its sweetness and general excellent quality. The finest and best fruits go to the English market. The large and thick-skinned fruits are especially popular in Constantinople. Average grades go to Egypt and other Eastern Mediterranean markets. Before the war considerable quantities were exported from Jaffa to the Black Sea ports of Russia.

The profits that have been obtained in orange growing in Palestine are due more to the exceptionally favorable conditions of climate and soil than to skill in cultivation and management, states Consul Heizer. Despite the importance of the orange industry, operations in general are conducted in a most haphazard fashion. No systematic effort has been made toward determining the most profitable distance of planting, quantities of irrigation water needed, or toward adopting the latest methods of cultivation, fertilizing, etc. While orange planting has received a great stimulus in Palestine by the opening of trade with Eastern Europe, grapefruit is also being grown in increasing quantities to meet the demand for that fruit on the part of American tourists in Palestine and Egypt.

ORANGES: Production, Palestine, 1920-21 to 1926-27

| Season October-May | | Quantity |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | <u>Cases</u> |
| 1920-21 | . | 830,959 |
| 1921-22 | . | 1,234,251 |
| 1922-23 | . | 1,365,543 |
| 1923-24 | . | 1,589,331 |
| 1924-25 | . | 2,146,457 |
| 1925-26 | . | 1,511,000 |
| 1926-27 (estimate) | . | 2,500,000 |

Source: Consul O. S. Heizer at Jerusalem.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Tunis

CITRUS FRUIT: Number of trees and production, oranges and citron,
Tunis, 1916-1922

| Year | Oranges | | Lemons, Citron, etc. | |
|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Trees <u>Number</u> | Production <u>Pounds</u> | Trees <u>Number</u> | Production <u>Pounds</u> |
| 1916 | 61,000 | 2,645,520 | 50,000 | 2,645,520 |
| 1917 | 61,000 | 3,086,440 | 50,000 | 2,425,060 |
| 1918 | 61,000 | 2,976,210 | 50,000 | 2,645,520 |
| 1919 | 63,000 | 3,196,670 | 51,000 | 2,755,750 |
| 1920 | 64,500 | 3,086,440 | 51,500 | 2,425,060 |
| 1921 | 66,000 | 3,350,992 | 52,000 | 2,865,980 |
| 1922 | 66,900 | 3,042,348 | 52,000 | 2,425,060 |

Compiled from Statistique Generale de la Tunisie, 1922.

Union of South Africa

CITRUS FRUIT: Orchards in the Union of South Africa, the fruit
of which is grown for export, census of 1925

| Age | Oranges <u>Trees</u> | Tangerines a/ | | Grapefruit <u>Trees</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | | Trees | Trees | |
| 1 - 3 years | 1,502,454 | 14,681 | | 34,145 |
| 4 - 6 years | 545,253 | 5,481 | | 8,551 |
| 7 years or over | 510,606 | 19,629 | | 9,629 |
| Total | 2,558,313 | 39,791 | | 52,325 |

Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics. a/ Tight skinned varieties only.

CITRUS FRUIT: Shipments from Union of South Africa,
1921 - 1925

| Year | Lemons <u>Boxes</u> | Oranges <u>Boxes</u> | Tangerines | | Grapefruit <u>Boxes</u> |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | | | Boxes | Boxes | |
| 1921 | -- | 217,746 | | 22,236 | 2,820 |
| 1922 | 74 | 282,585 | | 38,102 | 9,639 |
| 1923 | 43 | 356,087 | | 41,103 | 13,474 |
| 1924 | 66 | 445,917 | | 57,518 | 19,128 |
| 1925 | 4 | 676,368 | | 67,500 | 25,287 |

Unofficial trade source.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Australia and New Zealand

CITRUS FRUIT: Production of lemons and oranges, Australia and New Zealand, 1919-20 to 1925-26

| Year | Australia | | New Zealand | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Lemons Bushels | Oranges Bushels | Lemons Bushels | Oranges Bushels |
| 1919-20..... | 436,920 | 2,263,169 | 4,884 | 2,534 |
| 1920-21..... | 464,572 | 2,522,867 | 7,500 | 2,339 |
| 1921-22..... | 516,164 | 2,863,614 | 10,965 | 3,439 |
| 1922-23..... | 463,951 | 2,898,759 | 10,998 | 3,738 |
| 1923-24..... | 452,679 | 2,820,858 | 13,844 | 2,623 |
| 1924-25..... | | | 20,785 | 3,540 |
| 1925-26..... | | | 22,369 | 5,649 |

Australia: Production Bulletin, 1919-20 to 1922-24.

New Zealand: Agricultural and Pastoral production, 1920-21 to 1925-26

Isle of Pines and Porto Rico

GRAPEFRUIT: Shipments from Isle of Pines and Porto Rico, crop years 1922-23 to 1926-27

| Year ^{a/} | From Isle of Pines | From Porto Rico | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | Crates of 70 lbs. | Boxes |
| 1922-23..... | 250,000 | | 461,379 |
| 1923-24..... | 190,000 | | 667,248 |
| 1924-25..... | 250,000 | | 581,131 |
| 1925-26..... | 220,000 | | 809,038 |
| 1926-27..... | 205,000 b/ | | 690,000 b/ |

Isle of Pines data from Consular reports. Porto Rican data, 1922-23 to 1924-25 from Annual Report, Governor of Porto Rico; 1925-26 from Trade Commissioner McGowan; 1926-27, Estimate given by Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.

^{a/} August 1 to July 30

^{b/} Preliminary.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

United States

Canada continues to lead as an export market for American citrus fruit. United States exports of oranges and lemons to that country during 1926 were larger than for any other year in the period 1922 to 1926. A slight decline is noted for grapefruit. The most outstanding feature of the table below, however, is the increased exports of oranges and grapefruit to the United Kingdom. While the quantities involved are still a small part of the total exported, the rate of increase in the last 3 years is noteworthy, and all indications point to still larger figures being recorded for 1927. The damage by frost suffered by the Spanish orange crop this season has intensified interest in the American crop during months in which the British market is usually dominated by the Spanish product. A larger British interest in grapefruit has been growing as familiarity with the fruit increases. On page 251, total American exports for the same years are presented by months. It is interesting to note that, in all three kinds of fruit, the seasonal aspect of the trade is not as evident in 1926 as in the preceding 4 years, there being a smaller percentage of variation in the monthly quantities exported.

CITRUS FRUIT: U. S. exports by countries,
1922-1926

| Commodity and country to which exported | Year ending December 31 | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| ORANGES: | | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes | 1,000 boxes |
| Canada..... | 6 | 46 | 115 | 31 | 234 |
| Other countries..... | 1,302 | 2,122 | 2,267 | 1,830 | 2,275 |
| Total..... | 1,382 | 2,294 | 2,564 | 1,981 | 2,692 |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | 10 | 15 | 48 | 141 | 158 |
| Canada..... | 207 | 255 | 249 | 283 | 228 |
| Other countries..... | 7 | 11 | 16 | 23 | 25 |
| Total..... | 224 | 281 | 313 | 447 | 411 |
| LEMONS: | | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | a/ | 2 | a/ | a/ | 1 |
| Canada..... | 142 | 144 | 188 | 127 | 243 |
| Other countries..... | 32 | 36 | 40 | 35 | 52 |
| Total..... | 174 | 182 | 228 | 162 | 296 |

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1922-1925, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1926

a/ Less than 500 boxes.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Exports from the United States, by months, 1922-1926

| Commodity and month | Year ending December 31 | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| ORANGES: | | | | | |
| January.... | Boxes 151,457 | Boxes 171,349 | Boxes 172,238 | Boxes 221,301 | Boxes 170,533 |
| February... | 115,452 | 172,950 | 227,379 | 139,557 | 189,462 |
| March..... | 170,732 | 232,883 | 244,582 | 238,582 | 278,374 |
| April..... | 174,309 | 192,804 | 300,418 | 192,943 | 265,043 |
| May..... | 111,127 | 259,501 | 263,504 | 195,974 | 273,070 |
| June..... | 104,043 | 215,441 | 334,782 | 186,117 | 253,633 |
| July..... | 70,513 | 205,896 | 203,845 | 142,255 | 219,325 |
| August.... | 61,542 | 154,855 | 164,323 | 127,339 | 235,646 |
| September.. | 43,476 | 117,427 | 129,312 | 76,142 | 205,339 |
| October.... | 73,455 | 113,346 | 116,455 | 55,037 | 123,027 |
| November... | 35,335 | 89,848 | 140,036 | 113,426 | 147,712 |
| December... | 214,460 | 367,533 | 261,669 | 291,007 | 320,770 |
| Total... | 1,331,905 | 2,293,833 | 2,564,043 | 1,980,680 | 2,692,439 |
| LEMONS: | | | | | |
| January.... | 17,191 | 14,057 | 13,364 | 10,112 | 14,053 |
| February .. | 21,925 | 17,170 | 19,183 | 10,100 | 13,033 |
| March..... | 17,325 | 17,609 | 26,083 | 15,158 | 22,053 |
| April..... | 21,076 | 13,432 | 29,213 | 20,344 | 31,713 |
| May..... | 17,269 | 21,467 | 30,309 | 20,790 | 37,335 |
| June..... | 20,127 | 16,522 | 27,310 | 13,399 | 28,950 |
| July..... | 13,530 | 11,099 | 26,031 | 17,236 | 32,293 |
| August.... | 11,043 | 13,013 | 11,204 | 11,526 | 24,617 |
| September.. | 6,863 | 6,366 | 9,465 | 4,534 | 15,934 |
| October.... | 9,235 | 16,059 | 13,437 | 9,261 | 20,941 |
| November... | 7,752 | 17,384 | 9,696 | 13,864 | 22,057 |
| December... | 10,102 | 17,779 | 12,694 | 14,825 | 33,202 |
| Total... | 173,993 | 181,972 | 226,494 | 161,649 | 296,296 |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | | |
| January.... | 26,230 | 21,488 | 23,845 | 36,461 | 33,295 |
| February.. | 21,771 | 27,615 | 33,433 | 58,896 | 33,759 |
| March..... | 30,771 | 33,013 | 40,966 | 74,167 | 55,932 |
| April..... | 36,267 | 23,954 | 36,782 | 67,648 | 43,317 |
| May..... | 15,034 | 49,434 | 23,855 | 44,246 | 36,212 |
| June..... | 10,106 | 12,927 | 23,364 | 25,235 | 30,511 |
| July..... | 15,817 | 16,302 | 16,017 | 16,351 | 39,478 |
| August.... | 2,653 | 9,570 | 9,835 | 11,713 | 14,372 |
| September.. | 5,254 | 11,145 | 6,722 | 9,721 | 19,137 |
| b October.... | 17,425 | 26,539 | 17,391 | 23,443 | 14,468 |
| November... | 18,170 | 25,205 | 42,202 | 31,206 | 43,339 |
| December.. | 24,369 | 24,199 | 28,116 | 42,289 | 35,642 |
| Total | 225,917 | 231,406 | 312,583 | 446,881 | 411,162 |

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1923-1926.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

ORANGES: United States exports to the United Kingdom, 1924-26

| Month | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> |
| January..... | 4,753 | 4,804 | 75 |
| February..... | 3,617 | 1,022 | 13,042 |
| March..... | 8,999 | 3,366 | 17,772 |
| April..... | 14,668 | 4,519 | 15,689 |
| May..... | 5,183 | 3,310 | 22,622 |
| June..... | 19,305 | 5,840 | 36,191 |
| July..... | 4,800 | 4,946 | 27,188 |
| August..... | 16,074 | 2 | 11,022 |
| September..... | 8,188 | 2,839 | 73,574 |
| October..... | 17,492 | 21 | 0 |
| November..... | 1,518 | 89 | 9,508 |
| December..... | 10,041 | 569 | 7,102 |
| Total..... | 114,638 | 31,327 | 233,785 |

Source: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

GRAPEFRUIT: United States exports to the United Kingdom, 1924-26

| Month | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> | <u>Boxes</u> |
| January..... | 609 | 5,650 | 7,682 |
| February..... | 1,860 | 21,913 | 18,242 |
| March..... | 7,721 | 25,458 | 16,536 |
| April..... | 7,001 | 24,383 | 18,134 |
| May..... | 3,026 | 17,123 | 12,569 |
| June..... | 6,505 | 6,525 | 16,169 |
| July..... | 3,028 | 5,502 | 28,469 |
| August..... | 620 | 4,410 | 5,106 |
| September..... | 783 | 5,945 | 8,517 |
| October..... | 5,669 | 5,907 | 4,814 |
| November..... | 6,700 | 6,420 | 14,221 |
| December..... | 4,198 | 12,064 | 7,121 |
| Total..... | 47,720 | 141,300 | 157,580 |

Source: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in Florida and California, 1922-23 to 1926-27.

| Year | Florida | | California | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Oranges boxes | Grapefruit boxes | Oranges a/ boxes | Grapefruit a/ boxes | Lemons boxes |
| 1922-23.... | b/ 1,000 | b/ 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1923-24.... | b/ 9,700 | b/ 7,200 | 21,631 | 474 | 3,492 |
| 1924-25.... | b/ 12,400 | b/ 8,000 | 23,767 | 294 | 6,840 |
| 1925-26.... | b/ 11,000 | b/ 8,200 | 18,248 | 665 | 5,125 |
| 1926-27c/.. | 9,100 | 7,300 | 24,623 | 890 | 7,136 |
| | 9,900 | 6,900 | 24,412 | 1,016 | 7,200 |

Crops and Markets Supplement, December, 1926.

a/ Includes also producing areas of minor importance outside of Florida.

b/ Estimated shipments, no production figures available. In 1925 and 1926 shipments amounted to 90 per cent of the total production.

c/ Preliminary estimate on basis of conditions on December 1.

Canada

One of the few outstanding points in Canadian imports of citrus fruit over the period 1922-1926 was the increase in the value of the oranges imported from Japan. Some effort is being made to develop that trade, but oranges from that source represent only a small fraction of total imports of oranges into Canada. The marketing situation in Canada is similar to that found in the United States, and the methods employed to distribute the product in this country very generally have been extended to Canada.

The 1926 figures indicate that Italy supplies about 34 per cent of the lemons imported into Canada, the bulk of the remainder coming from the United States. There is no great annual variation, however, in the total quantities imported. Figures for grapefruit also indicate only slight variations, with a tendency toward increased imports. Supplies from the United States continue to predominate, with Jamaica as the most important competitor. See table, page 254

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Canadian imports, by countries, 1922-1926

| Commodity and country from which imported | Year ending March 31 | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Value a/ | | | | | Quantity 1,000 boxes |
| | 1922 1,000 dollars | 1923 1,000 dollars | 1924 1,000 dollars | 1925 1,000 dollars | 1926 1,000 dollars | |
| ORANGES: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 6,335 | 5,395 | 5,530 | 6,196 | 7,087 | 1,617 |
| Japan..... | 194 | 222 | 276 | 167 | 221 | 81 |
| Italy..... | 16 | 35 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 3 |
| United Kingdom..... | 8 | 111 | 19 | 11 | 25 | 5 |
| Other countries..... | 41 | 78 | 33 | 27 | 66 | 24 |
| Total..... | 6,594 | 5,841 | 5,872 | 6,410 | 7,406 | 1,730 |
| LEMONS: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 1,157 | 885 | 725 | 732 | 929 | 211 |
| Italy..... | 232 | 529 | 416 | 313 | 395 | 128 |
| United Kingdom..... | 4 | 57 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 3 |
| Other countries..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 4 |
| Total..... | 1,445 | 1,472 | 1,157 | 1,059 | 1,346 | 346 |
| GRAPEFRUIT: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 13,707 | 16,098 | 17,985 | 20,197 | 17,652 | 878 |
| Jamaica..... | 1,000 | 673 | 431 | 482 | 844 | 37 |
| Other countries..... | 280 | 520 | 586 | 229 | 159 | 10 |
| Total..... | 14,987 | 17,291 | 19,002 | 20,908 | 18,655 | 925 |

Compiled from Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, March 1924 and 1926.

a/ Prior to 1926, Canadian imports of oranges and lemons were reported by value only.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is the largest importer of citrus fruit in the world, and from the point of view of the United States export trade is second only to Canada in importance. The principal sources of oranges imported into the British market are Spain and Palestine, while the major part of the lemons come from Italy. Grapefruit is obtained principally from Florida, the West Indies and the Union of South Africa.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Oranges

Imports of oranges into the United Kingdom during 1926 amounted to 12,750,000 boxes of 70 pounds each as compared with 12,366,000 boxes in 1925 and an annual average of 9,059,000 boxes during the fifteen years ending with 1913. By far the greater quantity of the oranges consumed in the United Kingdom come from countries outside of the Empire and of these Spain is the most important, supplying over four-fifths of the total imports. The next most important source of supply is Palestine, which in recent years has been supplying slightly more than one-tenth of the total. South Africa, from which constantly increasing supplies are being imported annually, stands next in importance with slightly more than 668,000 boxes in 1925, the latest year for which statistics are available. Imports from the United States are relatively small.

The main Spanish and Palestine supply reaches the United Kingdom between December and March. South Africa sends its oranges during the months of the year when oranges from Spain, Palestine and other countries of the Northern Hemisphere are not on the market in important quantities. The same is true of Australia. South Africa sends two varieties, the Washington Navel and the Valencia Late. The Washington Navels reach the British market in June, July and August and the Valencia Late in September, October and November. The supplies received from the United States would normally arrive in the United Kingdom during the winter, when they would be exposed to Spanish competition. Owing to this fact, American shippers use the British market mainly between March and July.

Lemons

British imports of raw lemons during the five years 1921-25 averaged 1,550,000 boxes of 74 pounds each annually. Practically the whole of the British supplies come from countries outside of the Empire, of which Italy is much the most important, supplying over four-fifths of the total importations. Spain supplies most of the balance. The imports of lemons into the United Kingdom amounted to about 1,990,000 boxes in 1926, which was practically the same as the 1925 figure.

Grapefruit

Grapefruit first appeared as a separate item in the United Kingdom trade statistics in 1920 when a total of 21,974 boxes of 70 pounds each was imported. The United States that year supplied 58.3 per cent of the total. British imports in 1925, the latest year for which detailed statistics are available, amounted to 268,188 boxes of which 74.6 per cent was credited to the United States. Grapefruit for the British market is drawn principally from the United States, South Africa and the British West Indies. In each of these cases the trade has grown rapidly in the past six years but the increase in the proportion supplied by the United States has been by far the greatest. British trade statistics indicate that

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

three-quarters of the grapefruit imports are now supplied by the United States. Some of those imports, however, consist of fruit from the Isle of Pines shipped via New York.

Exports of American grapefruit to the United Kingdom during 1926 amounted to the record figure of 157,580 boxes as compared with 141,300 boxes in 1925. The steady demand for American grapefruit in the British market during the past year indicates that the American product has firmly established itself in the dietary habits of the consuming population. While the bulk of the American exports is shipped during the six months February-July, exports are maintained on a substantial level throughout the year. South African and West Indian supplies in the British market are, in a sense, complementary to each other. Thus South African grapefruit is available principally from June to September and West Indian supplies largely from December to April.

GRAPEFRUIT: Monthly average wholesale prices in Covent Garden (Dollars per box)

| Month | Florida | | Jamaica | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | Blue Goose | | 1925 | 1926 |
| | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars |
| January..... | 5.50- 6.10 | 6.33- 7.42 | 4.14- 4.67 | 4.09- 4.67 |
| February..... | 6.29- 6.80 | 6.84- 8.36 | 4.30- 5.37 | 5.93- 7.21 |
| March..... | 5.94- 6.63 | 7.91- 9.73 | 4.30- 4.78 | 5.60- 6.81 |
| April..... | 5.15- 6.59 | 8.52-10.65 | 4.32- 4.80 | 5.27- 6.49 |
| May..... | 8.04-10.01 | 9.33-12.33 | 5.89- 7.13 | 6.08- 7.30 |
| June..... | 8.51-10.94 | 10.95-14.60 | 7.29- 8.51 | 6.45- 7.91 |
| July..... | 8.99-11.42 | 10.95-14.60 | 7.29- 9.47 | 7.20- 9.48 |
| August..... | 10.52- 9.08 | 10.95-14.60 | 7.29- 9.71 | 7.30- 9.43 |
| September..... | - | - | 8.03-10.00 | 5.50- 6.08 |
| October..... | - | 5.78- 9.73 | 5.35- 6.34 | 4.14- 4.74 |
| November..... | 7.00- 7.72 | 7.15- 8.52 | 3.88- 4.65 | 3.77- 4.38 |
| December..... | 7.03- 7.57 | 6.33- 7.60 | 3.88- 4.66 | 3.89- 4.87 |
| Cuban | | | | |
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 |
| January..... | 4.78- 5.38 | 4.45- 5.23 | - | - |
| February..... | 4.77- 5.37 | 6.54- 7.45 | - | - |
| March..... | 4.54- 5.37 | 7.18- 7.91 | - | - |
| April..... | 4.32- 5.39 | 8.21- 8.67 | - | - |
| May..... | 6.31- 7.52 | 8.11- 9.33 | - | - |
| June..... | 6.08- 7.29 | 7.30- 9.73 | - | - |
| July..... | - | 7.30- 9.73 | 6.96- 7.29 | - |
| August..... | - | 7.30- 9.25 | 6.07- 7.29 | 5.66- 7.45 |
| September..... | 9.53-11.11 | 6.81- 7.91 | 5.88- 6.97 | 3.65- 4.87 |
| October..... | 6.42- 7.02 | 5.17- 6.24 | 5.08- 6.05 | 3.47- 4.56 |
| November..... | 4.75- 5.94 | 5.20- 5.78 | 3.63- 4.85 | - |
| December..... | 4.75- 5.94 | 5.05- 6.69 | - | - |

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Trade of the United Kingdom, 1921 - 1925

| Commodity exporting country | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Boxes | Boxes | Boxes | Boxes | Boxes |
| <u>ORANGES a/</u> | | | | | |
| Spain | 8,335,243 | 9,799,602 | 10,358,896 | 9,833,363 | 9,616,061 |
| Italy | 164,810 | 106,725 | 101,136 | 89,722 | 92,614 |
| United States | 45,749 | 6,066 | 47,001 | 127,608 | 45,040 |
| Others (foreign) . | 43,737 | 48,457 | 96,906 | 124,952 | 217,133 |
| Total (foreign) | 8,589,539 | 9,960,850 | 10,603,939 | 10,175,645 | 9,970,848 |
| Palestine | 392,706 | 755,731 | 1,104,718 | 1,288,030 | 1,560,256 |
| South Africa | 218,983 | 275,823 | 334,050 | 432,766 | 668,313 |
| Australia | 2,737 | 37,787 | 36,200 | 19,994 | 33,032 |
| British West Indies | 112,690 | 102,894 | 116,691 | 96,128 | 112,134 |
| Other British W.I. | 55,506 | 39,400 | 6,435 | 18,810 | 21,179 |
| Total (British) | 782,622 | 1,211,635 | 1,598,094 | 1,855,728 | 2,394,914 |
| Grand total | 9,372,161 | 11,172,485 | 12,202,033 | 12,031,373 | 12,365,762 |
| Reexports .. | 131,718 | 164,357 | 263,094 | 447,930 | 345,053 |
| Retained ... | 9,240,383 | 11,008,128 | 11,938,939 | 11,583,443 | 12,020,709 |
| <u>GRAPEFRUIT a/</u> | | | | | |
| United States | 17,923 | 30,690 | 45,106 | 93,690 | 200,072 |
| Others (foreign) . | 4,931 | 800 | 4,418 | 4,018 | 17,354 |
| Total (foreign) | 22,854 | 31,490 | 49,524 | 97,708 | 217,426 |
| South Africa | 2,440 | 10,216 | 12,509 | 15,768 | 21,836 |
| British West Indies | 8,770 | 8,854 | 17,036 | 15,787 | 28,171 |
| Others (British) . | 254 | --- | 1,170 | 925 | 755 |
| Total (British) | 11,464 | 19,070 | 30,715 | 32,480 | 50,762 |
| Grand Total | 34,318 | 50,560 | 80,239 | 130,188 | 268,188 |
| Reexports .. | 1,326 | 2,512 | 2,837 | 5,579 | 10,194 |
| Retained ... | 32,992 | 48,048 | 77,404 | 124,609 | 257,994 |
| <u>LEMONS a/</u> | | | | | |
| Spain | 265,042 | 283,087 | 356,923 | 253,951 | 605,594 |
| Italy | 843,202 | 973,337 | 1,000,294 | 1,502,289 | 1,294,246 |
| Others (foreign) . | 108,649 | 51,476 | 62,068 | 69,031 | 62,245 |
| Total (foreign) | 1,216,893 | 1,307,900 | 1,419,285 | 1,825,271 | 1,962,085 |
| Total (British) | 4,616 | 7,189 | 1,082 | 2,299 | 2,832 |
| Grand total | 1,221,509 | 1,315,089 | 1,420,367 | 1,827,570 | 1,964,917 |
| Reexports .. | 5,200 | 22,210 | 28,666 | 49,621 | 74,504 |
| Retained ... | 1,216,309 | 1,292,879 | 1,391,701 | 1,777,949 | 1,890,413 |

Source: Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

a/ Converted from cwts. to boxes of 70 pounds for oranges and grapefruit and boxes of 74 pounds for lemons.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D
Germany

ORANGES AND LEMONS: Imports into Germany by months, 1925 and 1926

| Month | Oranges | | Lemons | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1925 Boxes | 1926 Boxes | 1925 Boxes | 1926 Boxes |
| January..... | 1,046,660 | 945,150 | 97,643 | 75,108 |
| February..... | 1,562,429 | 1,154,836 | 73,851 | 94,586 |
| March..... | 1,373,542 | 1,317,003 | 78,088 | 143,704 |
| April..... | 925,539 | 820,764 | 158,541 | 144,074 |
| May..... | 739,770 | 602,203 | 144,699 | 152,722 |
| June..... | 118,217 | 149,456 | 310,309 | 192,268 |
| July..... | 45,116 | 72,865 | 183,181 | 190,841 |
| August..... | 26,118 | 10,163 | 146,844 | 144,750 |
| September..... | 6,787 | 2,110 | 56,053 | 71,950 |
| October..... | 6,129 | 6,737 | 48,504 | 93,418 |
| November..... | 28,518 | 30,597 | 95,638 | 132,008 |
| December..... | 697,577 | 877,000 | 138,029 | 179,000 |
| Total..... | 6,576,402 | 5,988,884 | 1,531,380 | 1,614,429 |

By cable from the American agricultural commissioner at Berlin.

TOBACCO: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual
1924 to 1926

| Country | Average 1909-13 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | Per cent 1926 is of 1925 |
|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1,000 pounds | | | | Per cent |
| United States..... | 996,087 | 1,251,343 | 1,376,628 | 1,323,388 | 96.1 |
| Total, 15 countries previously reported..... | 462,094 | 845,789 | 737,748 | 632,573 | 85.7 |
| New estimates received - | | | | | |
| Poland..... | 8,725 | 1,397 | 1,875 | b/ 5,071 | 270.5 |
| Greece (revised)..... | a/ 58,987 | 75,469 | 129,245 | b/ 122,080 | 94.5 |
| Palestine..... | --- | c/ 3,457 | c/ 1,270 | b/c/ 1,224 | 96.4 |
| Sumatra East Coast..... | 46,278 | 40,044 | 39,593 | 40,565 | 102.5 |
| Total, 19 countries..... | 1,572,171 | 2,214,042 | 2,285,089 | 2,123,677 | 92.9 |
| Estimated world total exclusive of India and China d/..... | 2,671,000 | 3,279,548 | 3,280,502 | --- | --- |

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ One year only.

b/ Unofficial.

c/ Not included in total as there is no estimate available for the pre-war period.

d/ No reliable production statistics available for India and China.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927

| Crop and Country | Average 1909-13 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | Per cent 1927 is of 1926 |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| | <u>acres</u> | | | | Per cent |
| WINTER WHEAT | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Total North America (2) | 29,435 | 32,063 | 40,807 | 42,631 | 104.5 |
| Europe, 8 countries previously reported and unchanged a/ | 33,395 | 31,185 | 31,050 | 32,013 | 103.1 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 3,982 | 4,248 | 4,178 | 4,267 | 102.1 |
| Total Europe, 9 countries .. | 37,377 | 35,433 | 35,228 | 36,280 | 103.0 |
| North Africa, 2 countries previously reported and unchanged | 3,010 | 4,052 | 4,240 | 3,227 | 76.1 |
| Algeria | 3,521 | 3,407 | 3,562 | 3,336 | 93.7 |
| Total North Africa (3) | 6,531 | 7,459 | 7,802 | 6,563 | 84.1 |
| India 1st estimate | 28,588 | 31,646 | 29,151 | 30,472 | 104.5 |
| Total, 15 countries | 101,931 | 106,601 | 112,988 | 115,946 | 102.6 |
| Ukraine | 6,140 | 6,189 | 7,612 | 9,500 | 124.8 |
| Total above and Ukraine | 108,071 | 112,790 | 120,600 | 125,446 | 104.0 |
| Estimated world total winter and spring excluding Russia | 204,200 | 221,300 | 232,000 | | |
| RYE | | | | | |
| North America (2) | 2,353 | 4,826 | 4,250 | 4,140 | 97.4 |
| Europe, 7 countries previously reporting & unchanged b/ | 18,621 | 15,909 | 15,599 | 15,192 | 97.4 |
| Yugoslavia | 732 | 419 | 499 | 422 | 84.6 |
| Europe, 8 countries | 19,353 | 16,328 | 16,098 | 15,614 | 97.0 |
| Total, 10 countries | 21,706 | 21,154 | 20,348 | 19,754 | 97.1 |
| Ukraine | 9,253 | 12,503 | 14,135 | 12,594 | 89.1 |
| Total above and Ukraine | 30,959 | 33,657 | 34,483 | 32,348 | 93.8 |
| Estimated world total excluding Russia | 48,300 | 46,600 | 45,500 | | |

a/ France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Prussia, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland.

b/ France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Prussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

| Commodity and Country | Average 1909-13 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | Per cent 1926 is of 1925 |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| WHEAT | | | | | |
| Total North America (3) | 898,708 | 1,136,882 | 1,097,245 | 1,248,818 | 113.8 |
| Total Europe (26) | 1,346,377 | 1,052,006 | 1,400,098 | 1,229,710 | 87.8 |
| Total Africa (4) | 92,047 | 85,183 | 104,558 | 90,832 | 86.9 |
| Asia, 2 countries reported and unchanged | 376,929 | 387,607 | 360,538 | 353,366 | 98.0 |
| Chosen, revised | 6,898 | 10,289 | 10,509 | 10,251 | 97.5 |
| Total, Asia (3) | 383,827 | 397,896 | 371,047 | 363,617 | 98.0 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere (36) | 2,720,959 | 2,671,967 | 2,972,948 | 2,932,977 | 98.7 |
| Total Southern Hemisphere (3) | 243,590 | 362,841 | 306,922 | 394,851 | 128.6 |
| Total 39 countries | 2,964,549 | 3,034,808 | 3,279,870 | 3,327,828 | 101.5 |
| Estimated world total excluding Russia and China | 3,041,000 | 3,145,000 | 3,400,000 | 3,441,000 | 101.2 |
| BARLEY | | | | | |
| Total North America (2) | 230,087 | 270,382 | 329,222 | 294,833 | 89.6 |
| Total Europe (26) | 693,698 | 569,800 | 687,604 | 686,373 | 99.8 |
| Total Africa (4) | 103,667 | 85,264 | 103,570 | 68,135 | 65.8 |
| Japan, unchanged | 89,531 | 75,024 | 91,471 | 77,181 | 84.4 |
| Chosen, revised | 32,243 | 37,074 | 40,363 | 36,560 | 90.6 |
| Total Asia (2) | 121,774 | 112,098 | 131,834 | 113,741 | 86.3 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere (34) | 1,149,226 | 1,037,544 | 1,252,230 | 1,163,082 | 92.9 |
| Argentina | 4,395 | 6,974 | 17,054 | 19,337 | 113.4 |
| Total, 35 countries | 1,153,621 | 1,044,518 | 1,269,284 | 1,182,419 | 93.3 |
| RYE | | | | | |
| Total North America (2) | 38,187 | 79,217 | 60,144 | 51,834 | 86.2 |
| Total Europe (24) | 976,496 | 649,933 | 938,097 | 751,889 | 80.2 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere (26) | 1,014,683 | 729,150 | 998,241 | 803,723 | 80.5 |
| Argentina | 640 | 1,457 | 4,733 | 3,346 | 70.7 |
| Total, 37 countries | 1,015,323 | 730,607 | 1,002,974 | 807,069 | 80.5 |
| Estimated world total excluding Russia and China | 1,025,000 | 740,000 | 1,014,000 | 817,000 | 80.6 |
| OATS | | | | | |
| Total North America (2) | 1,495,097 | 1,908,505 | 2,000,934 | 1,658,337 | 82.9 |
| Total Europe (26) | 1,865,558 | 1,578,787 | 1,732,968 | 1,890,685 | 109.1 |
| Total Africa (3) | 17,631 | 11,810 | 19,489 | 11,817 | 60.6 |
| Japan | 4,928 | 9,933 | 10,744 | 10,764 | 100.2 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere (32) | 3,383,214 | 3,509,035 | 3,764,135 | 3,571,603 | 94.9 |
| Argentina | 54,256 | 53,456 | 80,433 | 71,719 | 89.2 |
| Total, 33 countries | 3,437,470 | 3,562,491 | 3,844,568 | 3,643,322 | 94.8 |
| Estimated world total excluding Russia and China | 3,581,000 | 3,679,000 | 3,965,000 | | |

Continued -

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926, Cont'd

| Commodity and Country | Average 1909-13 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | Per cent 1926 is of 1925 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CORN | 1,000 <u>bushels</u> | 1,000 <u>bushels</u> | 1,000 <u>bushels</u> | 1,000 <u>bushels</u> | |
| North America (3)..... | 2,853,023 | 2,427,759 | 3,000,851 | 2,727,405 | 90.5 |
| Total Europe (10)..... | 556,928 | 567,383 | 604,109 | 642,341 | 106.4 |
| Total Africa (4)..... | 68,599 | 71,917 | 71,435 | 80,755 | 99.2 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere(17) | 3,488,550 | 3,067,094 | 3,656,395 | 3,451,001 | 93.6 |
| Java and Madura..... | --- | 66,761 | 61,580 | 79,741 | 129.5 |
| Total, 18 countries..... | a/3,488,550 | 3,133,353 | 3,747,975 | 3,530,742 | 94.2 |
| Estimated world Total excluding Russia and China.. | 4,126,000 | 3,845,000 | 4,496,000 | | |

a/ Excludes Java and Madura.

COTTON: Production in countries reporting for 1926-27 with comparisons
(In bales of 473 pounds net)

| Country | Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | Per cent 1926-27 is of 1925-26 |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1,000 <u>bales</u> | 1,000 <u>bales</u> | 1,000 <u>bales</u> | 1,000 <u>bales</u> | Per cent |
| Total countries previously reported and unchanged a/ | --- | 20,891 | 23,416 | 25,470 | 103.3 |
| Mexico..... | 187 | 298 | 202 | 396 | 196.0 |
| China b/ | --- | 2,179 | 2,114 | 1,584 | 74.9 |
| Total above countries.... | --- | 23,368 | 25,732 | 27,450 | 106.7 |
| Estimated world total.... | 20,900 | 24,800 | 27,900 | --- | --- |

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

a/ Includes United States, India (first estimate, incomplete) Egypt, Russia, Chosen, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Greece, French Morocco, Algeria, Bulgaria and Ecuador. b/ Figures from the Chinese Mill Owners' Association for the most important cotton growing provinces where the commercial crop is grown.

FLAX AND FLAXSEED

FLAX: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1924-26

| Country | Average | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | Per cent |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| | 1909-13 | | | | 1926 is of 1925 |
| 22 countries previously reported and unchanged..... | --- | 13,737,320 | 15,469,901 | 15,468,203 | 100.0 |
| United States, revised..... | 2,489,800 | 3,469,000 | 3,012,000 | 2,897,000 | 96.2 |
| Irish Free State..... | a/ 10,074 | 10,359 | 10,688 | 7,000 | 65.5 |
| Total, 24 countries..... | --- | 17,216,679 | 18,492,589 | 18,372,203 | 99.3 |
| Estimated world total..... | 15,910,000 | 18,182,000 | 19,405,000 | --- | --- |

a/ Rough estimate calculated on per cent Irish Free State acreage was of total acreage of Ireland 1923-1925.

FLAXSEED: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

| Country | Average | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | Per cent |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | 1909-13 | | | | 1926 is of 1925 |
| 15 countries previously reported & unchanged..... | 86,798,695 | 107,593,364 | 136,079,707 | 125,976,033 | 92.6 |
| Poland, revised..... | 1,703,000 | 2,240,492 | 2,440,650 | 2,815,000 | 115.3 |
| Italy, revised..... | 340,000 | 422,000 | 504,000 | 459,000 | 91.1 |
| Total, 17 countries..... | 88,841,695 | 110,255,856 | 139,024,357 | 129,250,033 | 93.0 |
| Estimated world total..... | 111,200,000 | 132,800,000 | 157,700,000 | --- | --- |

FLAX FIBER: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

| Country | Average | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | Per cent |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | 1909-13 | | | | 1926 is of 1925 |
| 9 countries previously reported and unchanged..... | 273,227,000 | 247,094,837 | 300,104,498 | 249,858,573 | 83.3 |
| Belgium, new..... | 51,887,000 | 35,373,980 | 51,353,100 | 80,136,000 | 156.0 |
| Poland, new..... | 47,336,000 | 96,221,751 | 131,911,800 | 131,396,000 | 99.6 |
| Total, 11 countries..... | 372,450,000 | 378,695,568 | 483,369,398 | 461,390,573 | 95.5 |
| Estimated world total..... | 1,197,000,000 | 987,000,000 | 1,451,000,000 | --- | --- |

SUGAR

Sugar production estimates from private sources received to date are as follows, estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture are given for comparison:

| Report | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | Per cent 1926-27 is of 1925-26 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Short tons | Short tons | Per cent |
| European beet sugar - | | | |
| Licht - January 28 | 8,235,000 | 7,589,000 | 92.2 |
| Mikusch - January | 8,372,000 | 7,626,000 | 91.1 |
| U.S. Dept. of Agriculture | 7,994,000 | a/ 7,348,000 | 91.9 |
| World cane and beet sugar - | | | |
| Willett & Gray - Jan. 6 | 27,443,000 | 25,984,000 | 94.7 |
| U.S. Dept. of Agriculture | b/ 27,435,000 | a/b/ 25,729,000 | 93.3 |

a/ Includes commercial estimates for countries for which no official estimates are as yet available. b/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

SUGAR: Production in specified countries average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1924-25 to 1926-27

| Country | Average | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | Per cent |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | 1909-13 | | | | 1926-27 is of 1925-26 |
| BEET SUGAR | Short ton | Short ton | Short ton | Short ton | Per cent |
| United States a/ | 655,000 | 1,172,000 | 981,000 | 1,044,000 | 106.4 |
| Total, 16 European countries | 7,874,407 | 7,212,820 | 7,541,886 | 6,766,664 | 89.7 |
| Estimated world total b/ ... | 8,788,000 | 8,955,000 | 9,026,000 | 8,395,000c/ | 93.0 |
| CANE SUGAR | | | | | |
| Total, 9 countries | 5,208,380 | 10,028,338 | 10,292,467 | 9,447,085 | 91.8 |
| Estimated world total b/ ... | 10,464,000 | 17,646,000 | 18,409,000 | 17,334,000c/ | 94.2 |

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Refined sugar in terms of raw.

b/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

c/ Includes commercial estimates for production in certain countries for which no official estimates are as yet available.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 12, 1925-26 and 1926-27

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-February 12, 1925-26 and 1926-27

| Commodity | July 1-February 12 | | Week ending | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1925-26 | 1926-27 a/ | Jan. 22 1927 | Jan. 29 1927 | Feb. 5 1927 | Feb. 12 1927 b/ |
| GRAINS: | | | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| Wheat c/..... | 1,000 39,173 | 1,000 121,370 | 1,000 1,127 | 1,000 1,087 | 1,000 2,040 | 1,000 277 |
| Wheat flour d/e/..... | 29,074 | 42,145 | 536 | 964 | 682 | 992 |
| Rye..... | 6,581 | 7,272 | 260 | 229 | 361 | 401 |
| Corn..... | 15,690 | 10,415 | 417 | 365 | 539 | 503 |
| Oats..... | 23,308 | 3,678 | 87 | 84 | 62 | 19 |
| Barley..... | 22,982 | 11,656 | 477 | 249 | 458 | 522 |
| PORK: | January 1-February 12 | | | | | |
| | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> |
| Hams & shoulders, inc. | | | | | | |
| Wiltshire sides.... | 27,131 | 5,581 | 1,203 | 643 | 608 | 347 |
| Bacon, including Cum- berland sides..... | 34,340 | 18,817 | 4,211 | 3,162 | 3,287 | 2,618 |
| Lard..... | 101,107 | 79,041 | 13,128 | 14,384 | 11,930 | 14,603 |
| Pickled pork..... | 3,562 | 1,002 | 125 | 89 | 248 | 261 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to December 31, including exports from all ports. b/ Port omitted: Portland, Oregon. c/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 71,000 bushels, flour 47,700 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 450,000. d/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. e/ In terms of bushels of wheat.

NEW ZEALAND: Slaughterings in December and amount of meat in store and loaded but not departed December 31, 1925 and 1926.

| | Slaughtered | | In store and loaded but not departed | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | December 1925 | December 1926 | December 31, 1925 | December 31, 1926 |
| | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| Lamb carcases..... | 596,254 | 768,024 | 598,591 | 723,202 |
| Wether mutton carcases..... | 143,024 | 109,711 | 149,633 | 113,797 |
| Ewe mutton carcases..... | 33,942 | 20,497 | 38,025 | 30,472 |
| Beef quarters..... | 10,946 | 1,843 | 16,679 | 6,789 |

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York
 (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

| | February 10, 1927 | February 17, 1927 | February 19, 1926 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. |
| New York, 92 score | 51.00 | 52.00 | 44.00 |
| Copenhagen, official quotation ... | 38.68 | 40.00 | 40.92 |
| Berlin, 1a quality | 38.89 | 39.55 | 39.98 |
| London: <u>a/</u> | | | |
| Danish | 41.28 | 41.93 | 42.37 |
| Dutch, unsalted | 43.67 | b/ | 43.24 |
| New Zealand, new season finest .. | 38.02 | 37.80 | b/ |
| New Zealand, finest stored | 36.28 | b/ | b/ |
| New Zealand | b/ | 39.76 | 37.55 |
| New Zealand, unsalted | 39.76 | 35.85 | 38.45 |
| Australian | 36.06 | 36.93 | 35.85 |
| Australian, unsalted | 36.93 | 34.33 | 36.50 |
| Argentine, unsalted | 34.33 | | 32.59 |

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Quotations of following day.

b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
 (By weekly cable)

| Market and item | Unit | Week ending | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Feb. 9, 1927 | Feb. 16, 1927 | Feb. 17, 1926 |
| GERMANY: | | | | |
| Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ... | Number | 52,750 | 63,901 | 48,744 |
| Prices of hogs, Berlin | \$ per 100 lbs. | 14.48 | 13.67 | 16.42 |
| Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg .. | " | 14.42 | 14.36 | 16.82 |
| UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND: | | | | |
| Hogs, certain markets, England | Number | 12,202 | 10,188 | 9,311 |
| Hogs, purchases, Ireland | " | 18,217 | | |
| Prices at Liverpool: | | | | |
| American Wiltshire sides | \$ per 100 lbs. | a/ | a/ | 22.16 |
| Canadian " " | " | 18.25 | 19.04 | 23.30 |
| Danish " " | " | 19.12 | 19.42 | 26.50 |

a/ No quotation.

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